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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The Passing of a Leader	1
Notes from Princeton	3
The Roentgenographic Study of the New Kingdom Pharaohs of the Cairo Museum	6
And Never the Twain Shall Meet? by Ralph M. Coury	7
On Getting Around in the Cairo Archives by F. Robert Hunter	12
Further Notes on Research Facilities in the U.A.R. by Melissa Coury	17
Government of the U.A.R.	20
Campagne de Fouilles de Universita di Roma by Sergio Donadoni	22
Report on the Third Season of the Austrian Excavations in the Asasif, Luxor-West (November 1970) by Manfred Bietak	24
Egyptological Plans in Yugoslavia by Bernarda Perc	26
At the Cairo Museum by Leonard H. Lesko	27
Notes on Activities in the U.A.R. Department of Antiquities	27
Other Expeditions	28
The Center's Guest Book	29
Minutes of Meeting of Members	31
Abstracts of some of the Papers presented at the 1970 Annual Meeting	



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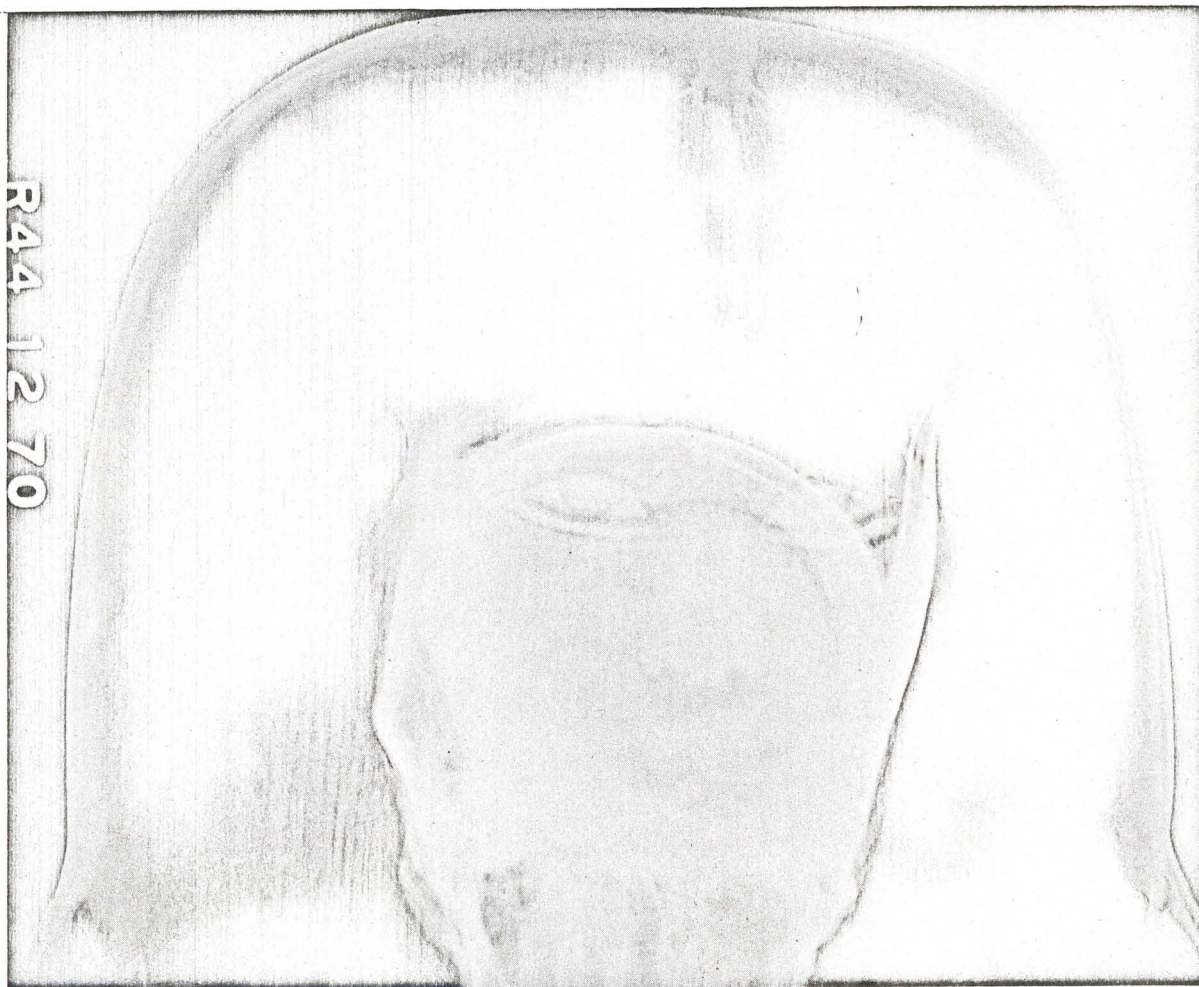
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The editor invites commentary, to be considered for publication in future issues, on Newsletter contents.



Face Mask on Mummy of Amenhotep I (see page 6)

THE PASSING OF A LEADER

by Dr. Hussein Fawzi, President of the Institute
d'Egypte, Honorary Member of the ARCE

Without a background of history, there is no way of evaluating a historical personage. The secret of Nasser resides in the fact that he was of the people, the son of a humble family from a village close to Assiut, the capital city of Upper Egypt; that he rose to the supreme position in his country as the first native Egyptian in history to rule Egypt.

This does not mean that Egypt ever lost its independence completely. A ruler is often an alien to the country whose throne he occupies, according to European history. The author of a book published in Arabic (Cairo, 1961), An Egyptian Sinbad, commenting largely on the destiny of the People of Egypt from the beginning to the overthrow of the royal regime arrives at the conclusion that Egypt has had an independent ruler for 3,500 years of its five millenia: for 2,500 years the country had national dynasties, and for 1,000 years, foreign rulers. It is hard to believe that the first Egyptian to rule Egypt since the Pharaohs was a young 34-year-old lieutenant-colonel who rose from obscurity and humble origin to wield power for 18 years, almost like a Pharaoh. This explains the exuberant joy with which the people welcomed Nasser's revolution, and the support he constantly received from young and old.

The Egyptian leader, an historical figure for all, proved to be always equal to the formidable tasks facing his country, situated in the center of the Arab World, at the conjunction of two continents, with the Mediterranean Sea a link between Egypt and Europe. His was, and will remain after his passing, the historical mission of Egypt: to establish harmony between East and West, and to be a clearinghouse for culture. In no country to my knowledge does one feel the One World of Wendell Wilkie better than in this historic land of the Pharaohs, where Moses was born and grew to manhood, where the Virgin Mary and her Child sought asylum, where Christianity found some of its earliest adherents and established monachism, and last but not least where lay the center of Islamic Culture

through the Middle Ages to Modern Times.

Nasser had that vision of history, almost instinctively at first, but later confirmed by the development of his faculties and culture, and by the great upheaval he initiated.

A very congenial personality, human to the core, honest, frank, fatherly, and having a private life which was a public example of healthy moral conduct; ever concerned with the peasant and the dispossessed.

This will explain in part the overwhelming distress of the nation at his loss; Egypt has certainly been in need of such a leader from time immemorial.

The author of An Egyptian Sinbad, referred to above, concluded his book by quoting from the words of the Egyptian High Priest Nefer-Rohu. J.H. Breasted's Dawn of Conscience (Scribner 1934, pp. 198-203) describes the grief of the Head Priest Ipu-wer who, lamenting the misery of the times after the fall of the Old Kingdom, looks forward to the restoration of the land under the ideal ruler for whose advent he longs: "Here is a picture of the ideal sovereign, the righteous ruler with no evil in his heart, who goes about like a shepherd gathering his reduced and thirsty herds... The element of hope that the advent of the good ruler is imminent, is unmistakable in the final words: 'Where is he today? Doth he sleep perchance?'"

In a papyrus discovered by Golenischeff and now in the Museum of Leningrad, the priestly sage Nefer-Rohu gives a positive reply to the lamentations of Ipu-Wer:

"There shall be a king of the South to come, whose name is Ameni. He is the son of a woman of Nubia, born of Upper Egypt. He shall take the White Crown, he shall put on the Red Crown, uniting the double diadem; he shall pacify the two Lands (Egypt) with what they desire...

"Righteousness (Ma'at) shall return to its place, unrighteousness shall be cast out. Let him rejoice who shall see it."

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Annual Meetings

The 1970 Annual Meetings of Members and Board of Governors of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. were held at the Lord Simcoe Hotel in Toronto, Canada on Saturday, November 14; the outgoing Executive Committee met on the previous day. The University of Toronto, represented by Professor Ronald J. Williams and Dr. Donald B. Redford, was the host institution for the meetings.

On Friday evening the newly-formed Society For The Study of Egyptian Antiquities (noted in the October Newsletter) held a reception at the hotel.

The Meeting of Members at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday was followed by a program of papers. Minutes of the meeting and abstracts of some of the papers are included at the end of this Newsletter.

The following individuals were elected to the Board of Governors: Klaus Baer, John D. Cooney, Donald Edgar, Richard Ettinghausen, Hans Goedicke, Nicholas B. Millet, Richard A. Parker, George T. Scanlon, W. Kelly Simpson, Richard N. Verdery, John A. Wilson, Farhat Ziadeh.

Board members and the Research Supporting Members which they represent are: Aziz S. Atiya, University of Utah; John S. Badeau, Columbia University; Morroe Berger, Princeton University; William M. Brinner, University of California, Berkeley; Byrum E. Carter, Indiana University; Gustave E. von Grunebaum, University of California, Los Angeles; Donald P. Hansen, New York University; George R. Hughes, University of Chicago; D.W. Lockard, Harvard University; William D. Schorger, University of Michigan; Ronald J. Williams, University of Toronto.

At the Board of Governors meeting the following officers were elected: President, Gustave E. von Grunebaum; Vice-President, George R. Hughes; Secretary, Leon B. Poullada; Treasurer, William P. Schorger; Assistant Treasurer, Cairo, John Dorman; Assistant Treasurer, Princeton, Lily M. Brown.

Executive Committee members elected: Klaus Baer, Morroe Berger, D.W. Lockard, W. Kelly Simpson, Ronald J. Williams. The President and Vice-President are also on the Executive Committee.

It was decided at the Board of Governors meeting that ARCE will provide for gamma globulin injections for Fellows and some of their dependents.

Board members discussed expansion of the Cairo Center library and made the following suggestions:

- Buy some books with year-end government funds.
- Ask the institutions represented on the ARCE Board for books.
- Ask non-career students for donation of appropriate books, which they are no longer using.
- Consult syllabi of courses for suggested titles.

The Governors voted to drop from membership individual members who had not paid dues for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71.

The Grants Committee was asked to continue to review new research proposals before they are submitted to the U.S. Government for funding.

The outgoing Executive Committee recommended that the Cairo Director should invite Senior Fellows and Directors of Excavations to lecture, preferably one person to present three or four lectures.

Early Saturday evening the Royal Ontario Museum represented by Dr. Nicholas Millet of the Egyptian Department, held a reception for meeting attendants. It was a most gracious conclusion of the meetings, in the setting of the Museum with its mammoth totem pole at the entrance and floor-to-ceiling plaster cast of part of the wall of the XVIIIth Dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahri, built by Queen Hatshepsut, overlooking the Egyptian Department and on this occasion, elaborate hors d'oeuvres and congenial company.

Federal Support for International Education

Dr. Ward Morehouse, Director of the Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies of the State Education Department, University of the State of New York, has prepared a report on legislative and other developments affecting federal programs in international studies during the 1970 session of Congress, and a brief comment on anticipated developments.

A summary of appropriations for this year cf. last follows:

	<u>FY 1970</u>	<u>FY 1971</u>
Office of Education		
Special Foreign Currency Program	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
NDEA Title VI	15,300,000	8,000,000
Department of State		
Mutual Cultural and Educational		
Exchange Program	31,425,000	36,500,000
Library of Congress		
Overseas Acquisitions Programs	1,802,000	2,377,000
National Science Foundation		
Scientific and Informational Research		
Activities Abroad	2,000,000	2,000,000
International Cooperative Scientific		
Activities	2,000,000	2,000,000
Smithsonian Institution		
Research in Excess Foreign Currency		
Countries	2,316,000	2,500,000
National Foundation on the Arts		
and Humanities	15,790,000	35,000,000

The proposed National Foundation for Higher Education is projected as a channel for such programs as language and area studies.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has received an appropriation of \$750,000 to provide fellowships to foreign and American scholars to be in residence in Washington at the Center and explore collaboratively problems such as public policy toward urbanization and protection of the environment. The appropriation for the Bilingual Education Act, administered by the Office of Education increased from \$7.5 million last year to \$25 million in the current fiscal year.

THE ROENTGENOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE
NEW KINGDOM PHARAOHS OF THE CAIRO MUSEUM

(Summary of editor's telephone interview with James Harris)

A team from the University of Michigan, in collaboration with Alexandria University, spent the week of December 14-20 X-raying the royal mummies in the Cairo Museum. Dr. James E. Harris is Director of the project, which is sponsored by ARCE and funded by the Smithsonian Institution.

Unexpected artifacts were found on twelve of the twenty-nine mummies X-rayed. The most exciting aspect of the discoveries was that all major finds were on or within unwrapped mummies, and therefore had been missed by grave robbers, by G. Elliott Smith in his 1912 studies and by present day archeologists in the Cairo Museum.

One X-ray, of Queen Notmet of the XXIst Dynasty, revealed four ushapti representing the four sons of Horus, and a large heart scarab within the body cavity (see photo). The most valuable artifact found was an Eye of Horus placed on an arm, covered by only a thin bandage. On another unwrapped mummy was found a gold arm band.

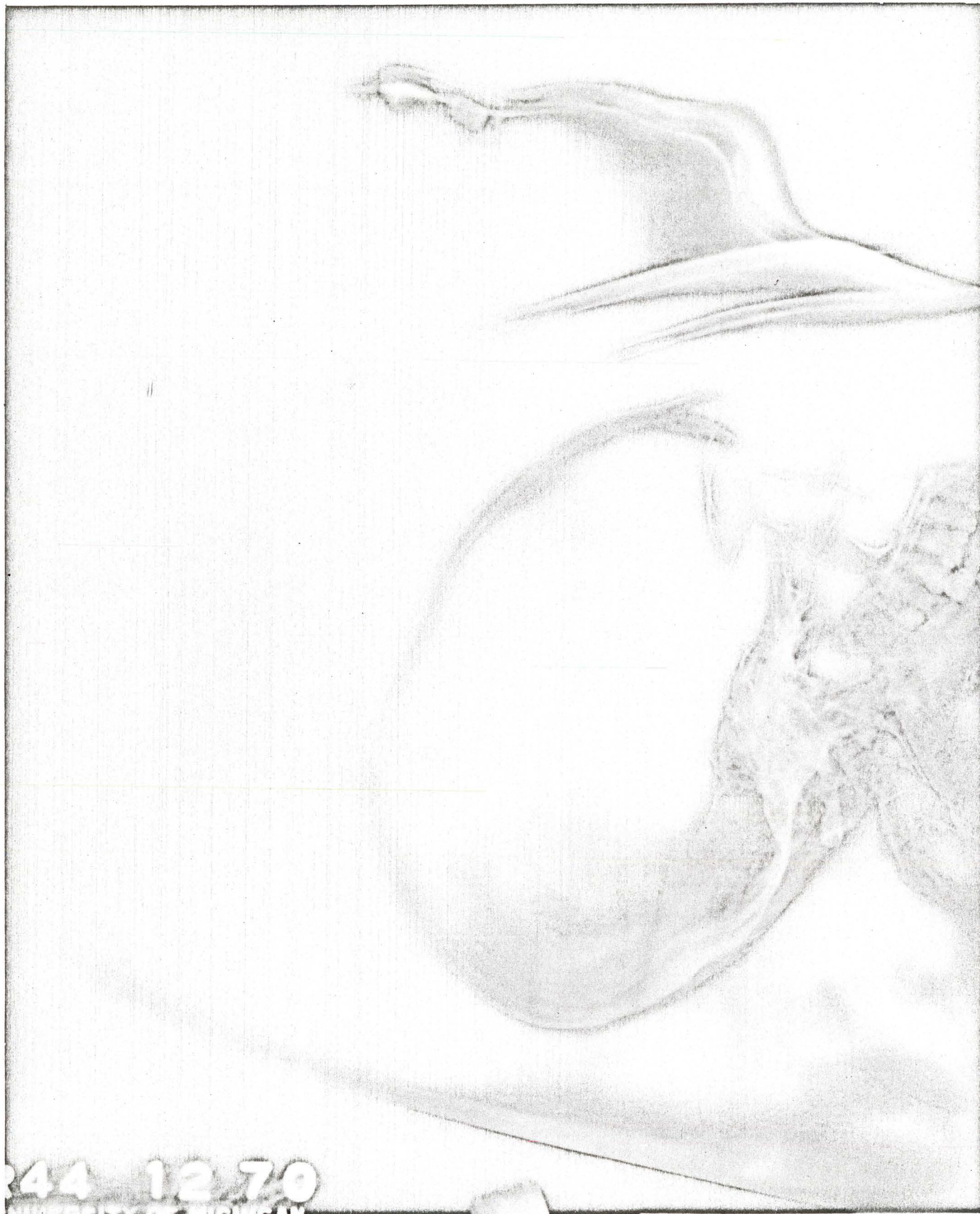
One of the few wrapped mummies, that of Amenhotep I, revealed a face mask (see photo) and beads.

The three-dimensional head-to-toe X-rays of the mummies will be examined by three teams, at the University of Michigan, University of Alexandria and the Cairo Museum for information on morphology, pathology, aging processes, mummification methods, and accuracy of historical records on specific subjects.



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X-ray of mummy of Queen Notmet of XXIst Dynasty,
showing four sons of Horus and large heart scarab.



X-ray of mummy of Amenhotep I showing facing mask

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AND NEVER THE TWAIN SHALL MEET?

by Ralph M. Coury, ARCE Fellow, PhD Candidate, Princeton

One of the most pressing problems in the field of modern Arab studies is how little Americans know about what Arab scholars are themselves doing in relation to the study of their own history and society.

This gap may be illustrated in several ways, but perhaps it is best to begin by calling attention to the fact that many American students know little or virtually nothing about Arabic bibliography in their field. Undergraduates and graduates learn to speak intelligently of such justifiably popular standards as Holt's Egypt and the Fertile Crescent or Albert Hourani's Arabic Thought in the Liberal Age while works such as Galal Yahya's al-'alim al-'arabi al-hadith or Muhammad Mahmud Husayn's al-ittijahat al-wataniyya fi-l adab al-mu'asir, which might be considered standard in any Arabic list dealing with the modern period, remain undiscovered and in some curious way undiscoverable. We continue to read what Westerners write about subjects like Arab nationalism and sometimes we even read the works of Arab nationalists (e.g. The Day of Maysalun) in translation, but what Arab historians have themselves had to say about such subjects is not generally raised in discussions of "the state of the field." One wonders, for instance, if works like Anis Sayigh's al-firka al-arabiyya fi masr or Ahmed Tarabayn's al-wahda al-'arabiyya will ever become known outside of a handful of American Orientalists who have happened to make Arab nationalism their specialty.

What I have said of published books can also be extended to periodicals. No self-respecting graduate student in Middle Eastern studies is unfamiliar with The Muslim World or The Middle East Journal, but I know that there are many (and I was among them) who have scarcely heard of such periodicals as al-katib, al-majalla (Egypt) or al-dirasat al-'arabiyya (Lebanon). Admittedly, there are many articles in these journals (essays on Hegel and Marcuse, etc.) which would not be of immediate interest to the student of modern Arab history or society, except insofar as they illustrate the range or degree of sophistication in modern Arab thought. But such magazines deal with so many subjects that they can be disregarded only at our own risk. al-katib for example, is in the process of publishing the first critical edition of Muhammad Farid's memoir and it has only recently completed a series of articles on historical documents and manuscripts relating to the Cairo Caliphate Conference of 1924.

2. Even if a student or professor makes a special, individual effort to be familiar with Arabic works, it is difficult for him to do this for more than one country, or at most for one unit of the Arab world. Specialization is the order of the day and the specialist on Tunisia or Egypt finds it difficult to be a specialist on the Arab world as a whole.
3. The Arab world is a long way off from America, and current political tensions make the distance even greater. It is not as easy to send a book from Cairo to Princeton as it is to send it from Princeton to New York or Princeton to London. American history has not been as closely connected to the history of the Arab world as has the history of England or France. Many Americans have had long and friendly relations with the Arabs, but we have not produced any Massignon's or Lawrence's. Traditions of American education are partly responsible (we have never had anything like a Gymnasium to teach us classical or "exotic" languages), but we must not forget that America has been relatively isolated, at least in comparison to those countries which have held colonies in the Middle East and North Africa.
4. Whatever progress toward mutual respect and understanding has been made through Orientalism, many of us still operate under out-dated stereotypes of one another, whether it be in the field of scholarship or other areas. Enormous progress has been made in Arab scholarship on modern Arab history and culture, but Americans often seem to assume that Arabic scholarship is of an automatically inferior quality. "Arab historians may know the facts and the language," I remember one American professor telling me, "but they do not analyse and they do not possess the scholarly tools that come from a knowledge of social science methodology." Such a charge might be justly applied to the works of the amateur historian 'Abd al-Rahman al-Rafi'i (ironically the best known Arabic historian in the West, but who is looked upon in the Arab world as a kind of useful- in terms of facts - but already dated museum piece), but it would be ludicrous to suppose that similar remarks could be applied to the works of men like Muhammad Anis, Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahim Mustafa or 'Abd al-Azim Ibrahim Ramadan.

Of course, the analytical capabilities of Arabic scholars who have written in European languages (such as 'Afaf Lutfi al-Sayyid or Anwar 'Abd al-Malik) are apparent for all to see, but people often seem to react as if the English or French languages have in themselves provided some special dispensation and that those Arabs who have received a similarly "modern" training (but who write in Arabic) could not possibly produce works of equal quality.

If we do not know enough about Arabic books and periodicals, it is natural that we do not know enough about the names, activities and whereabouts of Arab scholars. Before I reached the Middle East, I had never heard of organizations like markaz al-watha'iq wa tarikh masr al-mu'asir, an institute of modern studies which has undertaken (among other projects) the task of editing and publishing the memoirs of modern Egyptian political leaders. Nor had I heard of the names or publications of Muhammad Anis, Gamal al-Messady or Raouf Abbas Hamid, to mention only a few of the professors at this institute who were able to give me much needed assistance.

The gap I have described naturally lessens when a student arrives in the Middle East to study Arabic or work on his dissertation. However, the process of familiarization with Arabic materials often begins relatively late in an American scholar's career and even when it finally begins, it does not spread very far beyond his own particular interests. In my own case, I have become much more aware of Arabic material relating to Egypt and to a lesser extent, the Fertile Crescent, but I still know very little about modern Arabic scholarship in or on North Africa. Such ignorance cannot be explained in terms of circumstances peculiar to myself. I do not think that my own particular graduate department has failed me in some special way. What I feel has naturally ~~been~~ affected by my own personal experiences, but conversations with friends have convinced me that these experiences are not a limited phenomenon. Recently, a friend from one of our leading departments told me that he was terribly embarrassed at not being able to name three modern Arab historians when asked to do so during his graduate examination.

Space does not permit a scholarly analysis of the situation I have tried to sketch. Nevertheless, certain causes and possible solutions come to mind:

Causes

1. It is natural that students whose Arabic is weak will tend to rely almost entirely upon works in Western languages. A student who is struggling to learn to read sentences from the Ahram cannot be expected to turn to Arabic historical works in order to gain general knowledge of the field. If it is necessary for him to take a number of courses and write papers for each of them, it is not surprising that he will become most familiar with those works which allow him to complete his task with ease and efficiency. To be sure, weakness in Arabic is no excuse for not even knowing the names of Arabic works, but it is easy to see how such weakness contributes to the gap under discussion.

Solutions

1. It is necessary to introduce fundamentally new ideas about teaching Arabic in our graduate programs. I am not thinking of an intensification within the existing system, but rather of a transformation that affects the entire structure and timing of existing American graduate programs concerned with the study of modern Arab history and society. It is conceivable that a student may come to feel that he must devote three or four years exclusively to the study of Arabic before embarking on any kind of meaningful historical research. I realize the financial and psychological strains which such a radical transformation of priorities implies, and I do not mean to gainsay the difficulties involved, but I am certain that we shall find that something of this sort is necessary if most of us are ever going to cease limping along in regard to Arabic sources. Above all, and no matter what form the new structure of language instruction takes, we must cease to think of the Arabic language as simply a "tool" of research, and realize that it is a living vehicle, the means by which we can share in the research and thought of an increasingly vigorous intellectual community.
2. The problem of specialization could be mitigated if we did more to help one another. There is no reason that a student working on Arabic or a dissertation, be it in Rabat or Cairo, could not regularly inform his department, and hence other students and professors who do not share his specialization, of the latest publications and scholarly developments in the country to which he has gone. This is already done in a kind of haphazard and casual way, but such important matters should not be left to chance. American students in the Arab world come upon new publications each day which scholars back home are unlikely to know of (either through reviews in Western journals or Library of Congress Accessions Lists) for some years. Such students could be expected to provide bibliographical lists and reports on such materials to their individual departments. However, the process does not have to be left to individuals whose primary work may prevent them from giving sufficient time and energy to the study of new Arabic developments in their field as a whole. An institution like the American Research Center in Egypt could foreseeably support a scholar each year whose sole concern would be the study of new Arabic publications and the state of Arabic scholarship in Egypt during the year of his stay. Other institutions and universities (for example AUB) could do the same for other areas of the Arab world. The published results of such research, regularly consulted by students and professors in all American departments, could easily become an indispensable part

of the bibliography in the field, a convenient and efficient means through which scholars could be introduced to topics and sources far from their immediate interests.

Moreover, we should encourage students who have been working in various Arab countries to meet with one another and other students when they return to the United States. Such opportunities are already provided by the yearly meetings of MESA and the American Oriental Society, but meetings between the students of various departments could be held more regularly and systematically. Such meetings would naturally be mutually beneficial inasmuch as there are no departments in America which can claim to be equally strong in all phases or all regions of the Arab world. It would be most beneficial if students who come from a department which has several specialists on Egypt could have regular contact with, say, a department which had professors and students who were specialists on Iraq. Yet schools as near to one another as Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania remain practically terra incognita to each other's students.

3. The necessity for Americans to study and do research in the Arab world, and to return periodically in an effort to stay abreast of developments in Arab scholarship, should not cause us to forget that we must make an effort to bring the East West, and to recruit the services of visiting Arab students and professors. In some cases, political tensions would no doubt make Arab visits to the United States difficult, but such obstacles are not insurmountable, and in the case of nations like Lebanon and Jordan, virtually non-existent.

The advantage of these visits cannot be over-estimated. My own experience at Princeton, where I was able to benefit from discussions with scholars such as Fayez and Tewfiq Sayigh and Abu Hakima, as well as a number of students from the Arab world who were themselves engaged in Middle Eastern or other graduate studies, gave me a kind of first hand experience of the Arab world before ever having actually left the States. Contacts with such individuals enable American students to become sensitive to nuances and a whole complex of relationships which the non-Arab scholar (and particularly the one who has not yet been able to travel to the Middle East) could scarcely ever grasp through a study of written sources alone.

Unfortunately, only a small proportion of this willing and available talent has been tapped, although our schools usually show no lack of energy in vying to obtain visits from

European scholars who have established their fame in the field.

4. The mistaken belief that Arab scholarship is per se or automatically inferior to Western scholarship will not vanish overnight. It is not the kind of problem that lends itself to a simple or easily applied solution. Basically, I do not think that distorted stereotypes of one another are a mere function of ignorance. Of course, the casual dismissal of all Arab scholarship as essentially useless is often based on a kind of culpable innocence. The uninformed remains uninformed and continues to assume that there is nothing to be informed about. But many valuable Arabic works have long been available for all to see, and if many have not wished to look or if they have looked and not wished to believe, then we must seek an explanation that lies deeper than Arab incompetence or American ignorance. Unfortunately, I fear that certain prejudices still influence the attitudes of many of us, even if most of us feel no conscious prejudice and even when we are continually examining our assumptions in an effort to be objective and scientific.

Unless we recognize the fallacy of the out-dated assumption that the East is passive by nature, that it is to be only acted upon, and that Arab scholars could not possibly be partners in, as well as objects of, study, we shall become a kind of cultural backwater in relation to modern Arab studies, however good our basic intentions may be and no matter what financial and technical resources we have at our disposal.

ON GETTING AROUND IN THE CAIRO ARCHIVES

by F. Robert Hunter, Former ARCE Fellow, PhD Candidate,
Harvard

One of the most time-consuming and frustrating problems a graduate student in Egypt encounters is that of locating the whereabouts of, gaining access to and then utilizing the primary source material so important for the success of his dissertation. Where are the archives? How does one enter them? How does one know that they contain material he needs? These are three very important questions that need answering, or at least a partial answer. This report, based upon my own experience in three Cairo archives during a two-year period from 1968-1970, attempts to provide a few answers. It is designed solely for students of modern Egyptian history who must use Arabic archival documents.

To my knowledge, a list of all the archives in Cairo has never been published, and probably never will be; for it would be as impracticable to compile as it would be impractical to use. Therefore, a graduate student is well advised to direct his efforts toward obtaining admission to three and maybe four of the largest and best-known archives. The first choice of most students is the Dar al-Kutub (National Library) in Bab al-Khalq, because it not only houses substantial manuscript collections but also most of the books one needs to consult. There are numerous catalogues - far too many according to one researcher - which are distributed here and there throughout the building. Many are incomplete and the researcher will have to allow a considerable amount of time for locating his material. Permission is required and takes no less than four weeks for graduate students. The application form can be obtained from the Director, Mr. Hassan Abdullah (this and all subsequent personnel references refer to the period ending May, 1970). Permission to use the National Library also admits one to the National Archives (Dar al-Watha'iq al-Qawmiyah), formerly located at Abdin Palace but now situated in a large building at the upper level of the Citadel. Its Director, Mr. Ali Kahil, may have some application forms, but it might be better to make application with the Director of the National Library, because he is accustomed to dealing with foreign visitors and speaks English. The idea that one should speak English in Egypt may horrify old Egyptian hands, but it is true that first year arrivals with limited knowledge of Arabic find English-speaking Egyptian employees indispensable in the initial stages of their work. Though permission to use the Dar al-Kutub theoretically entitles one to use the Dar al-Watha'iq as well, this is not always so in practice. It is a good idea to maintain contact with both institutions.

Once the application has been submitted, the battle of attrition between the researcher and the Egyptian bureaucracy begins. It would be an uneven struggle were not time on the side of the persistent applicant, that is, if he has enough of it. Only a graduate student who has come to Egypt for a vacation will submit his application and then wait for notification of its approval. Nothing is a more certain guarantee of an academically uneventful year. If he is to receive permission, the applicant must make brief but periodic inquiries, always with a smile on his face and without betraying any annoyance at the delay. Mr. Hassan Abdullah, an efficient and solicitous civil servant, will do all he can- and he can do a great deal - to expedite an application and keep it from falling prey to a lazy clerk who is more interested in filing it away than in forwarding it. If the applicant encounters unusual difficulty, e.g. an exceptionally long delay or, when permission is granted, if it stipulates the use of only one archive and not the other, then he may want to discuss the matter with Dr. Schiniti,

Under Secretary of Culture, who is in charge of all libraries.

A third, lesser-known but equally important Archives is the Dar al-Mahfuzat, located at a lower level of the Citadel. Built by Muhammad Ali in 1828 and originally known as the Daftarkhanah, this for many years was the central repository of all state documents. When the National Archives was created, the official correspondence and many more documents were removed to the latter, and today the former contains the fiscal records. The Dar al-Mahfuzat is like an office of vital statistics, for it contains most of the data on landholdings, urban property, pensions and salaries of government officials, etc. Gaining admission to this Archive is no easy task. For one thing, it is administered by the Ministry of Finance instead of the Ministry of Culture. For another, the persons who evaluate the applications are much less sympathetic to the needs of the researcher than the officials of the National Archives. This is in part because those in the Finance Ministry are inexperienced in dealing with foreigners. Very few Egyptians ever use this Archives, and fewer still are the foreigners who have applied. I obtained permission by submitting an application, making weekly inquiries and waiting patiently for six months. (When permission did come, it was granted for only three days! But the employees at the Dar al-Mahfuzat took pity on me and allowed me to stay on indefinitely.) Some have used Egyptian friends as intermediaries, and others have been flatly denied permission. If one has the time, patience and inclination to outwait - and maybe outwit - the Ministry of Finance (and he will be well rewarded if he does, or can), the application forms can be obtained from Mr. Mahmud Ismail at the Maslahat al-Amwall on Mansur Street in Munirah. He will interview you and then refer you to his secretary, Mr. Muhammad Qabil, whose office is on the first floor. Once having applied, it is imperative to return as often as possible.

If one is writing on an aspect of social or economic history, he may also want to consult the well-catalogued and easy-to-use collections of waqfiyah (deeds of religious or charitable endowments) located in the basement and roof archives of the Ministry of Waqfs. Application is made to the Minister of Waqfs, Dr. Aziz Kamel, and the forms can be readily obtained from the Ministry itself. Permission usually takes from six weeks to four months.

One word of caution before discussing how to locate the material. The Egyptian archives are currently being reorganized in expectation of moving into new quarters. The Dar al-Kutub was scheduled to move into its new building in July, 1970. The National Archives, which was transferred from Abdin Palace

to the Citadel in the spring of 1968, is scheduled to move into its new quarters in Bulaq in the spring of 1972. This means that more documents than usual are not where they should be. If such is the case, do not despair - persevere, good man, persevere.

Admission to an archives is of little value unless the researcher can locate the material he needs. Oftentimes the material is in a state of utter disorganization, and this explains why the archivists themselves have so much trouble in locating the items requested. The two chief prerequisites for locating material are helpful archivists - usually in great abundance - and catalogues. Catalogues as we know them may not exist, but there usually are handlists of or indexes to the various collections, albeit fragmentary and outdated. It is of the utmost importance that the archivists understand precisely the kind of research you intend to do. And if this takes a week of conversation over cups of coffee, it is worth the effort and will repay the researcher many times over. There are several published inventories of the collections at the Dar al-Watha'iq, most recently the one by Helen Rivlin entitled the Dar al-Watha'iq, at Abdin Palace as a source for the study of the modernization of Egypt in the Nineteenth century (Brill, 1970). If this is difficult to obtain in Egypt, a copy of her paper, upon which the book is based, exists at the Dar al-Watha'iq. A second inventory, published in 1930 by J. Deny, is entitled Sommaire des Archives Turques du Caire. A copy is available at the library of the Egyptian Geographical Society where one will find other less substantial guides to libraries in Cairo. If one's topic concerns religious life, he may wish to consult the Final Report of Dr. Daniel Crecelius on the organization of waqf in Cairo, available at the American Research Center.

One must know two things about the Dar al-Watha'iq: its material only covers the 19th century (and very little after 1882) and it contains all correspondence except the financial records. This is not to say that it contains no information on taxes or the state of finances generally; it does. But the actual registers of landholdings, pension and salary payments and the archives of the Ministry of Finance are located elsewhere. The Dar possesses both catalogues and helpful archivists, and it is in a much better state of organization now at the Citadel, where there is a surplus of space, than it was at Abdin Palace.

The first person one should meet at the Dar is Mrs. Sousan Abd al-Ghani. She is a long-time employee who has worked with many American scholars and is more sensitive than any of the other employees to the needs of the researcher. Mr. Mahmud Fernas, in charge of the European Language Section, is helpful for material in Western languages. The basic division of the

Archives is between the Foreign Language (Arshif Ifrangi) and Arabic-Turkish Sections. Since French was the language of higher administration in the second half of the 19th century, one should not overlook the former. There is a Guide to the European Language Collection in Abdin Palace Archives by Helen Rivlin, which Mrs. Abd al-Ghani will make available upon request. As for the Arabic material, one needs to use the catalogues. The single largest collection arranged by subjects is called al-Abhath. There is also a subject index, very incomplete, entitled Masadir wa Tarikh Misr, which comprises file cards, each summarizing an item from a register. This is an invaluable guide to material buried deep in the old registers which would otherwise never be publicized. If one is working on landownership, he will surely want to consult the Tagasit Collection, which includes 499 title deeds to estates, most held by members of the former royal family and by high officials. Last but by no means least are the special collections, e.g. the Urabi boxes, the private papers of Sa^{cd} Zaghlul and the papers of other national figures.

The largely unexplored archives of the Dar al-Mahfuzat may ultimately make as significant contributions to our understanding of modern Egypt as its better-known successor, the National Archives. For it is here one finds the numerical material to quantify certain processes of social and economic change much talked about but as yet so little understood. It, too, has a Foreign Language Section which contains the archives of the Ministries of Public Works, Finance, Trade and the al-Daira al-Saniyah holdings. This Section is directed by Mr. Zuhayr al-Shayib, a novelist and translator, who, by his solicitude and perseverance in locating material seemingly lost, helped ensure the success of my project. The two collections I found most beneficial were those of the Ruznameh, or Pension Department, and the landholding registers, called al-Mukallifat. The former contains dossiers of pensioned officials and their families, and lists the official's educational background, work record, national origin and family situation, with special reference to sons working in government and to the legal status, slave or free, of the mothers of his children. The latter collection, the land registers, is important in helping to determine who had land where and who was allied with whom, although the statistics themselves are unreliable.

The holdings of the Ministry of Waqfs should not be overlooked by anyone doing a topic on social history. These collections comprise individual hujjahs, arranged by date and donor. Hujjahs are an invaluable if unexploited source of information on land-ownership, family origins and even political life, because oftentimes the patron's political allies would be rewarded by a piece of his estate. There are two major collections at the

Ministry, one in the basement, the Daftarkhanah, and the other on the roof, the Qalam al-Sijillat. The former contains hujjahs for the early years of the 19th century (and earlier) and the latter from the early 19th century to the present day. Dr. Kamil Abu al-Khayr, Director of the Department of Photography, assisted me in locating my permission after it had been buried in a clerk's desk, and thereafter greatly facilitated my work in both archives.

FURTHER NOTES ON RESEARCH FACILITIES IN THE U.A.R.

by Melissa Coury, Arabic Cataloguer, AUC Library

In a recent article Prof. John A. Williams presented a brief sketch of the major libraries available to foreign scholars in the U.A.R. It is hoped that the following listing will be useful as a supplement to Dr. Williams' work, especially for the scholar of Egyptian history.

The Library of the American University in Cairo invites Fellows of the American Research Center to become subscription members. For a fee of LE 6.000, borrowing privileges and full internal use of the library are granted. Of special interest to researchers are the Creswell and Debbane Collections. The Creswell Collection, containing over 3,500 volumes devoted to Islamic art and architecture, is a non-circulating reference collection which may be consulted by serious scholars. Letters of introduction should be presented to Prof. Creswell and to the Director of the Center for Arabic Studies by anyone who is not affiliated with the American University.

The recently-acquired Debbane Collection contains 2,000 volumes, most of which are devoted to Egypt. All the materials are in Western languages and will be available as reference books. The collection is especially strong in 19th and early 20th century history. Permission to use the Debbane Collection may be obtained from the University Librarian.

The main collection of the American University numbers 85,000 volumes, 12,500 of which are in Arabic.

Many of the Higher Institutes in Cairo maintain libraries which are open to all scholars. Among those of particular interest are the Institute of Arabic Studies, the Geographic Society, the Institut d'Egypte, and the Historical Society.

The Institute of Arabic Studies (Mahad al-Dirasat al-Arabiyyah, located at 1 Sh. Tulumbat just off Kasr al-Aini in Garden City) maintains two libraries - one devoted to Arabic literature and the other to history, economics and political science. Both are open for several hours each morning and the staff welcomes foreign students. No letters of introduction are needed, but some form of identification should be presented. In addition to granting advanced degrees in Arabic studies, the center regularly publishes short, scholarly monographs on a variety of subjects.

The Geographic Society Library (on Kasr al-Aini Street one block from A.U.C.) holds over 25,000 volumes in Arabic and Western languages. Besides Geographical studies, the library has an excellent collection of travel literature and travelers' accounts of the Middle East. The library is open to the public (for internal use only) six days a week until 1 p.m.

Next door to the Geographic Society is the Institut d'Egypte. Most of the books in their library are in French and deal with all aspects of Egyptian studies. Many of the books and periodicals are of a technical nature (engineering, irrigation, etc.) The hours of the Institut are the same as those of the Geographic Society and again, no letters of introduction are required - just some form of identification.

A small (16,000 volumes) but selective collection of books dealing with the history of Egypt can be found at the Historical Society (2 Nasr al Din Street, next to the Tahrir Club). Permission to use the Society's library (which is open each morning and for two hours each evening) may be obtained either through a letter of introduction from a member of the Society or from Mr. Rene Coury, the librarian. The library is especially good for standard secondary sources in Western languages.

In addition to the institutes, some of Cairo's newspapers and publishing houses maintain small libraries which are open to the public. By far the best library in this category is that of al-Ahram (on the 5th floor of the new Ahram building on Sh. Gala). Besides having a nearly complete backlog of al-Ahram, the library has back issues of many other Egyptian periodicals, with some of the holdings covering several decades. However, if the periodicals are quite old and not stored in the main reading room, a fee of 40 pt. per volume is charged to retrieve them, so the library is best used for checking individual reference, rather than for "skimming". The library is modern, efficient, air-conditioned and open every day until 8 p.m. (including

the month of Ramadan). A smaller reference library of the 4th floor of the building has, among other things, folders of articles which have appeared in al-Ahram over the years about prominent Egyptian personalities. Unfortunately, this project was begun only a short while ago, and so far, the folders are complete only for the period 1955-1970. However, the work is being continued and this period should be extended further back as time passes. Persons wishing to use the libraries should ask in the lobby to see Mr. Muhammad Hamdy, the librarian.

Mr. Ibrahim Serag is in charge of the library at Akhbar al-Yom. Like the library at al-Ahram, this library is well-run and pleasant and maintains long business hours. Students have reported an especially warm welcome at Akhbar al-Yom.

The Dar al-Hilal publishing house in Garden City keeps a collection of its own publications as well as other magazines and books. Although physically less pleasant than the other two libraries, the staff, under Mr. Muhammad al-Sakkit, is extremely helpful. All three of the above-mentioned libraries have photocopying facilities for which no special permission is required. However, it is not inexpensive and tends to be on a par with commercial establishments in the city.

Researchers with interest in a particular periodical or newspaper should write to the individual publishers asking about library facilities, as it appears that most of Cairo's publishing houses maintain some sort of collection, even if on a small scale. Also, the major museums (The Egyptian National Museum, the Coptic Museum and the Islamic Art Museum) all have libraries which may be consulted after a permit has been issued by the Department of Antiquities (and such permits are easily issued to erstwhile scholars). Tape recordings and records of speeches are available at the Center of Popular Arts in Tewfiggiyyah (folk music) and at the Television Building on the Cornish (music and speeches).

The National Research Center has prepared a comprehensive guide (in Arabic) to research facilities in the U.A.R. This guide is now being printed and should soon be available for consultation. In the meantime, a brief, 22-page guide prepared by the Library of the American University can provide the researcher with many of the important addresses and phone numbers he will need to carry out research in Cairo.

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.A.R.

President: El Sayed Anwar El Sadat

Vice-President: El Sayed Hussein El Shafei

Vice-President: El Sayed Aly Sabry

Presidential Aide for Cultural Affairs: Dr. Sarwat Okasha
(formerly Minister of Culture)

Cabinet

(November 19, 1970)

Dr. Mahmud Fawzi, Prime Minister

Dr. Aziz Sidky, Deputy Prime Minister for Production and
Commerce and Minister of Industry, Petroleum
and Mining.

El Sayed Sayed Marei, Deputy Prime Minister for Agriculture and
Irrigation and Minister of Agriculture and
Land Reform.

El Sayed Mahmud Riad, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs

El Sayed Sharaawy Gomaa, Deputy Prime Minister for Services
and Minister of Interior.

El Sayed Mohamed Fayek, Minister of Information

El Sayed Kamel Henry Badir, Minister of Communications

General Mohamed Fawzi, Minister of War

Mr. Mohamed Abdulla Merzeban, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade

El Sayed Ibrahim Zaki Kennawy, Minister of Irrigation

El Sayed Aly Zein El Abdin, Minister of Transport.

Dr. Ahmed Moustapha Ahmed, Minister of Scientific Research

Dr. Gabala El Sayed, Minister of Planning

Dr. Mohamed Bakr Ahmed, Minister of Land Development

Dr. Abdel Aziz Hegazy, Minister of Treasury.

Dr. Mohamed Hafez Ghanem, Minister of Education

Dr. Safieddin Abul Ezz, Minister of Youth

Dr. Abdel Aziz Kamel, Minister of Wakfs and Al-Azhar Affairs

El Sayed Mohamed Hamdy Ashur, Minister of Supply and Internal

Trade.

Dr. Abul Wahab El Borollosy, Minister of Higher Education

Mr. Hafez Badawy, Minister of Social Affairs and Minister of

State for A.S.U. Affairs.

Dr. Abdu Sallam, Minister of Health

El Sayed Mohamed Saad Zayed, Minister of Housing

El Sayed Samy Sharaf, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs

El Sayed Hilmy El Said, Minister of Power

El Sayed Mohamed Hafez Ismail, Minister of State

El Sayed Mohamed Ahmed, Minister of Local Government

El Sayed Hassan Fahmy El Badawy, Minister of Justice

Dr. Mohamed Esmat Abdul Meguid, Minister of State

Dr. Ahmed El Sayed Darwish, Minister of Tourism

El Sayed Badreddin Abu Ghazy, Minister of Culture

El Sayed Abdul Latif Bultia, Minister of Labor

CAMPAGNE DE FOUILLES DE UNIVERSITA DI ROMA

by Professor Sergio Donadoni, University of Rome

La Mission Archéologique en Egypte de l'Université de Rome a effectué une campagne de fouilles qui a eu lieu à l'Assasif du 20 septembre au 12 octobre 1970.

Les dispositions bien connues concernant les fouilles nous ayant empêché de poursuivre nos travaux à Cheikh Abadah (Antinoe), le Service des Antiquités nous a aidé à nous transplanter dans l'une des zones ouvertes aux missions étrangères, soit la nécropole thébaine, où nous nous sommes engagés à étudier la Tombs No. 27. Le titulaire en est Sesony fils d'Harsiese - dont l'identité a été établie par Christophe dans un article paru dans les "Annales" du Service - et qui a exercé la fonction de Majordome de la Divine Adoratrice Ankhnesnoferibra. Le monument, placé à la débouchée de l'Assasif sur la plaine, est le dernier en ordre topographique d'une série présentant avec lui des analogies remarquables (Montemhet, Pebes, Petoneit, Ibi, Harwa, Petamenope). Par respect aux autres monuments il a le caractère distinctif de maintenir une partie assez importante de la projection verticale. C'est à cause de cela qu'il avait été observé et reproduit par les anciens voyageurs en Egypte, et une reconstitution qui en avait été tentée par Wilkinson, a été reprise par Schafer dans son recueil de planches relatives à l'art égyptien.

Le bâtiment se présentait comme un quadrilatère en briques crues, orienté à peu près selon un axe Est-Ouest, auquel on avait accès du côté Est à travers une porte (aujourd'hui bloquée) donnant sur une cour. La paroi Ouest de celle-ci était percée par un grand arc, à la suite duquel une deuxième cour avait dans sa plus grande partie ruiné dans un cratère dont le diamètre atteignait à peu près une dizaine de mètres. Du côté Nord, le mur périmétral comportait une décoration à redans épanolés, d'un goût archaisant, à son extrémité occidentale il était perpendiculaire à une descenderie qui amenait à un niveau de quelques six mètres plus bas que le sol ancien, et qui était précédé d'un petit pylone.

Le sol ancien avait disparu sous une couche de débris et les parties souterraines ne se reconnaissaient que par la porte au fond de la descendrie, et étaient complètement bloquées.

L'examen du monument nous posait donc deux types de recherche: avant tout il fallait en dégager le plan, ensuite on

fouiller les parties hypohéas. Pour cette saison nous nous sommes limités à la première tâche. Nous avons pu établir que la disposition générale du bâtiment comportait un système de deux cours, dont l'entrée à Est était précédée de deux bases carrées en briques crues, pour deux obélisques ou monuments semblables, dont la première ne contenait que des murs clairement secondaires. Le grand arc qui est au centre de la façade de la deuxième cour montre en haut les traces d'un entablement horizontal qui en cachait à l'origine la courbe et la fouille a montré qu'il ne servait pas à mettre en rapport les deux espaces, mais qu'il se bornait à donner accès à une niche à plan rectangulaire. La connection entre la première et la deuxième cour avait lieu au moyen d'une porte plus modeste dans la moitié Sud du mur de séparation et brisait ainsi l'axe de symétrie. Cette déviation se fait plus remarquable dans la deuxième cour. Dans le cratère informe qui la défigure nous avons reconnu les éléments d'angle d'une cour ouverte à niveau inférieur (ainsi qu'on en voit dans les monuments cités précédemment). Cette cour inférieure n'est nullement centrée sur l'axe, mais est déplacée vers le Nord; elle laisse ainsi un espace libre devant la porte mettant en communication les deux cours, et se situe par cela plus près de la chambre de raccord entre la descenderie et la cour elle-même: chambre que nous avons identifiée en partie mesurée sans toutefois avoir pu y accéder à cause de l'effondrement du plafond.

La campagne que nous venons de clore nous donne donc les renseignements très précis et nous pose des tâches autant précises. Nous avons établi la structure de l'ensemble en éléments juxtaposés, à des niveaux différents; nous devons encore vider complètement la cour inférieure, dont nous nous sommes occupés jusqu'ici seulement pour reconnaître sa position et son niveau de base. En partant de cela nous devons vider le Hall de raccord menant à la descenderie, ainsi que le couloir qui s'en départent.

La Mission a pu exploiter la période assez brève dont elle disposait pour son travail grâce à l'inlassable intérêt et aux aides concrètes fournies par le Service des Antiquités, à tous ses niveaux. L'inspecteur Mahmoud Hamza nous a suivi encore une fois, et ses collègues de Qurna et de Thèbes ainsi que le Service technique ont mis à notre disposition non seulement leurs moyens mais aussi leur cordialité. Nous les remercions tous, et nous comptons reprendre le travail dans cet esprit pendant les saisons à venir.

REPORT ON THE THIRD SEASON OF THE AUSTRIAN EXCAVATIONS IN
THE ASASIF, LUXOR-WEST (NOVEMBER 1970)

by Dr. Manfred Bietak, Director Egyptology, Austrian Cultural
Center

The third campaign of the Austrian Mission of the University
of Vienna in the Asasif lasted from November 1 till December 4.
The staff of the mission consisted of:

Dr. Manfred Bietak - Director of Expedition
Mr. Heinz Satzinger - Deputy Director, Designer and Restorer
Dr. Elfriede Reiser - Egyptologist, small finds - recorder
Dipl. Ing. Helga Singer - Architect
Mr. Osiris Ghobrial - Inspector of the Department of Antiquities,
who gave his valuable aid to this expedition as well as the
Director of Works in upper Egypt, Mr. Salah Osman, Inspectors
Abu el-Ayun, 'Abd el-Hamid ed Daly and Mahmud 'Abd er-Razeq.

In the continuation of the study on the formation of this
stretch of land, it became quite clear now, that tombs of the
Middle Kingdom and the Second Intermediate Period can only be
expected in the eastern part of the concession along the south
face of the height 104.

This part is the original slope of this ridge. Further
eastward this ridge promoted southward, causing a change in the
direction of the wadi coming from Deir el-Bahri. This promotory
had been chiseled away by the workmangangs of Tutmosis III in
order to build his causeway there. Thus the eastern part of
the ridge's rockface is steep and deprived of its MK-tombs,
facing once there toward the causeway of Nephepetre' Mentuhotep.

In order to find the remaining MK tombs, to be expected
in the western part of the concession, a trench 40 x 10 m was
started from the south against the southern slope of the ridge
104.

It soon became quite clear that the rock
face of the slope was completely hidden under thousands of tons
of limestone dump, deposited there under Queen Hatshepsut when
her workmen chiseled out her causeway north of the ridge 104.
By doing so this ridge was separated from the adjoining northern
mountains. The already soft rock seemed to have been affected by
the use of fire for cutting it.

The slope on the south face of the ridge 104 showed some
huge pits going northward into the tapering debris. In these
pits, which had been filled up again, till now no recent objects

3
1
were found and even no object from the Late Period onward . The debris itself, which had been accumulated by the workmen of Hatshepsut, seems to have been undisturbed in general since this time. The latest objects discovered therein are rough 18th Dyn. pots with straight but irregular bottoms and an ostrakon of limestone of the same age. Enclosed in a 30 cm thick layer of mudbrick dust were found within a small area about 40 funerary cones of MK-type and masses of potsherds from the Middle Kingdom and the second Intermediate Period. From these finds it may be concluded, that deeply covered under the debris, MK-tombs, which had been used also in the second Intermediate Period, are to be found. The muddy dust-layer may derive from a mudbrick wall which protected the facade of the tomb from above. In this mudbrick wall were imbedded the funerary cones, now found in the descending muddy layer. Uncertain at this time is how these potsherds came into this layer so high up the slope. Probably in connection with the works on the causeway of Queen Hatshepsut access had been gained to the funerary chambers from the north of the ridge; destroyed offerings had been carried with the dump of stonecutting up the height and were thrown down the southern slope. The answers to the questions, how the expected tombs look and in which stage of preservation they are, will be determined in the next campaign in spring 1970.

In addition to this work, which needed most of the workmen, the investigations along the asphalt road to the valley of the kings were continued on a minor scale, specially in the most southern portion. There the southern edge of the big mortuary temple of the Late New Kingdom was found. The foundation-bed, cut out of the rock had been made on the northern and southern rim respectively 3 cubits broader towards the western part of the building. There was found a row of foundation blocks. All are spolia mainly of limestone, some of sandstone. It became now quite clear, that the temple dates from the time after the 19th dynasty. Maybe, as Winlock suggests from Ramses Vth or the VIth. The building seemed to have never been finished. These blocks had been used in different temples successively. Some derive originally from the valley temple of Hatshepsut, taken from there together with blocks from Tutmosis III to the Ramesseum, where limestone buildings were erected north and south of the main-temple. Afterwards the blocks were taken from there to the mortuary temple of Ramses IV in the Dra Abu en Nag'a-Plain and to the temple in the Asasif. From there blocks were taken to close tombs in the Late Period or to build elements in the nearby houses. A quarry object of this temple was also the mortuary temple of Amenophis I in Dra Abu en Nag'a.

EGYPTOLOGICAL PLANS IN YUGOSLAVIA

by Dr. Bernarda Perc, Ljubljana

In recent years there has been a great interest in Egyptology in Yugoslavia. In 1970 discussions on establishing Egyptology led to a decision to inaugurate a program for the year 1971 - an exhibition to be organized concurrently with an international symposium, as follows:

I. The Slovenian Museum Society has undertaken to organize in 1971 in collaboration with the National Museum in Ljubljana (later also in Skopja and Belgrade) an exhibition under the title of ANCIENT EGYPTIAN CULTURE, in three parts:

- 1 - A chronological display of Ancient Egyptian Monuments from the UAR and selected objects from Egyptian collections of Yugoslav museums;
- 2 - A display of Roman objects from Yugoslavia which have been influenced by Ancient Egypt or have been imported from it;
- 3 - A display of the results of archaeological activity and recent discoveries in the field of Egyptian research work, particularly the work undertaken by UNESCO for saving monuments threatened by the building of the High Dam.

A catalogue will be prepared as an introduction to Egyptology by the author, who studied at the University of Munich, GFR, under Prof. Dr. Hans Wolfgang Müller, Director of the Egyptological Institute.

II. An international symposium sponsored by the Yugoslav Archaeology Society will meet during the two days at the beginning of the exhibition in Ljubljana:

First Day: Discussions on problems which arise in the field of Egyptology;

Second Day: Discussions on the influence of Ancient Egyptian culture outside Egypt.

A summary of the discussions will be published as soon as possible.

Yugoslavia plans to open an archaeological institute in Cairo in the near future and to commence excavations, and thus join the international archaeological work in the United Arab Republic.

PROFESSOR LESKO AT THE CAIRO MUSEUM

(Dr. Leonard H. Lesko, on sabbatical leave from the University of California, Berkeley, visited Egypt with his wife for several weeks in October under a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities to study the significance of the original arrangement of the religious texts on Middle Kingdom coffins. While in Cairo, Prof. Lesko prepared for the Newsletter the following summary of his work in the Museum.)

With the help of my wife I established the order of all the Coffin Texts and Pyramid Text spells on 210 known coffins. This past summer I worked with photos from the University of Chicago to see what was to be found in lines that had not been published. In some cases these lines were illegible or contained only names or titles. In other cases they contained offering lists and offering formulae. In order to collate documents for which photos were unavailable and also to try to identify further the illegible texts, we have been visiting the museums in the United States, Europe and Egypt which are the principle repositories for the Coffin Text sources. In addition to the anticipated findings the trip has been useful because I have turned up many previously unknown inscribed coffins and fragments and have also found some coffins that had been relocated.

Especially gratifying has been the cooperation of the museums. We are particularly grateful to the officials and staff of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo for it is upon them that we made the greatest demands and they responded generously with their time and effort. We cannot adequately express our appreciation for their assistance.

NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN THE U.A.R.

Department of Antiquities

H.E. El Sayed Badreddin Abu Ghazy was named Minister of Culture in the new Ministry, which was announced on November 19. H.E. Dr. Sarwat Okasha at the same time was named Aide to the President for Cultural Affairs, with primary responsibility for coordinating the drive to raise funds for the relocation of the Philae Temples.

On December 15 a four-day international conference to study

thirteen papyri recovered near Nag Hamadi twenty-six years ago was convened in Cairo under the joint auspices of the UAR and UNESCO. The conference, opened by the Minister of Culture, was attended by representatives of the Department of Antiquities and of UNESCO, as well as ten foreign Egyptologists and Coptologists from Germany, France, Sweden, Holland, Great Britain and the United States, which was represented by Dr. James Robinson.

On December 19 Dr. Sarwat Okasha opened an international conference in Cairo to discuss plans and to receive pledges of donations for the saving of the Temples of Philae. The Temples will be sectioned in huge blocks and will be reassembled above the water level on the island of Aglykia, the same technique as was used in the relocation of Abu Simbel. An agreement signed between UNESCO and the U.A.R. Government called for the raising by UNESCO of at least six million dollars in contributions from member countries. Dr. Okasha stated that the U.A.R. has decided to contribute one third of the cost of the project. The press reported that by the close of the conference four million dollars had been pledged by member countries. No pledge had been received from the U.S., which was not represented at the conference. Under Secretary Moukhtar was extremely encouraged by the response of the participating governments.

Other Expeditions

Prof. Sergio Donadoni of the University of Rome directed an expedition in the area of the Assasif from September 20 until October 12, 1970. This was Prof. Donadoni's first season at a new concession awarded to the University of Rome as an alternate site to the concession in Middle Egypt, to which Prof. Donadoni does not presently have access. Dr. Manfred Bietak directed the Austrian expedition's third season, also in the Assasif area, from November 1 through December 4, 1970. Preliminary reports of these two expeditions are contained elsewhere in this Newsletter.

Prof. Herman de Meulenare, unable to return to his excavations at El Kab, worked for three weeks in October in a new concession, also in the Assasif area, supported as before by the Queen Elizabeth Egyptological Foundation in Brussels. Prof. de Meulenare reported a largely uneventful season, although the discovery of a Middle Kingdom tomb containing a sarcophagus provided an unexpected bonus.

An expedition from the Swiss Archeological Institute in Cairo, under the direction of Prof. Gerhard Haeny, excavated the inner courtyard of the Temple of Amenophis III, in the vicinity of the Colossi in Luxor, during the month of November. The primary object of this expedition was to determine the plan of the Temple, a difficult task since even the foundations had been quarried away and broken statues and other discarded masonry had been tossed into the foundation trenches. The subsoil water-level was high and prevented excavations in depth. Prof. Haeny hopes that, with the stabilization of the water-level as a result of the High Dam, evaporation during the summer may permit him to reach a lower level.

Prof. Haeny found several well-preserved Sekhmet statues, a few additional lists of foreign people, countries and cities (reported by Edel following his 1964 season) and tiny wall fragments depicting the jubilee of the King, similar to that depicted on the walls of the Kheruef tomb.

Prof. W. Bryan Emery of the British Exploration Society returned to Sakkara toward the end of November to begin another season. Although in the first few weeks he uncovered additional stele near the entrance of the cow gallery which he discovered at the end of the last season, work has been delayed by the delicate and expensive work of shoring up the roof.

The Chicago House Epigraphic Team from the Oriental Institute in Chicago resumed work on the Temple of Khonsu, Luxor, on schedule, in mid-October.

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

The number of visitors to the Cairo Center started to increase during September after a relatively quiet summer. The Egyptian architect Dr. Hassan Fathy, Honorary Member of the ARCE, called to discuss the project of a prospective ARCE Fellow who had applied for a grant to study city planning in the U.A.R. Dr. Waffiya Ezzi, newly appointed Director of the Museum of Islamic Art, called with her son who was leaving shortly for further study in the States. The well-known Egyptologist Dr. Zaki Saad, a friend of the Center's dropped by to pay his respects. Carl Petry, one of our ARCE Fellows for 1970-71, arrived from the University of Michigan to start work

on his project "The Mamluk System during the Early Circassian Period."

Early in October the Chicago House team checked in on their way to Luxor: Charles and Myrtle Nims, Carl De Vries, David Larkin, Reg and Mary Coleman, Grace Huxtable, Martyn Lack, Richard and Cathy Turner and the Flieges. Prof. and Mrs. Leonard H. Lesko, of the University of California in Berkeley, now on sabbatical leave, visited Cairo where Prof. Lesko studied the religious texts of the Middle Kingdom coffins in the Cairo Museum. Dr. and Mrs. Hideta Okada of the Gotenyama Museum in Tokyo, called at the Center to establish contact with us. Mr. Abdelhalim Risk, Department of Antiquities Inspector in Mansura, came to report on certain precautionary measures we have taken to protect some tombs at Mendes, a site we are unable to visit. Professor and Mrs. Jean Yoyotte, Director of the French archeological expedition to Tanis, also inaccessible under the existing security regulations, called.

Mr. Alvin Moore Jr., Director of the Library of Congress Office in Nairobi, who has supervisory responsibilities for the Library of Congress operation in Cairo, stopped in on one of his periodic visits. Barry Kemp, of the Faculty of Oriental Studies in Cambridge, called several times at the Center during his two week stay in Cairo. Jean and Helen Jacquet and Henri Wild, from the French Institute in Cairo, and Dr. Carla Burri, Director of the Archeological Section of the Italian Cultural Institute, stopped by to review developments in the field of archeology over the summer and prospects for the coming season. Shafeek Nader, of the American Association of Junior Colleges, included Cairo on his tour of Middle East Countries, and four undergraduate students from Tarkio College, spending three months at the Schutz School in Alexandria, came to the Center to be briefed on American Archeological activities in Egypt. Also visiting the Center during October were Mr. B. W. Corpany, Superintendent of the Lillian Trasher Orphanage in Assiut, Mr. Mohamed El Sayed, Public Relations Officer of Alexandria University, and two CASA students from the AUC, Mr. Richard Scott and Miss Lois Aroian.

Our first visitor during November was Mr. Eugene Bovis, First Secretary of the U.S. Interests Section in Cairo. Dr. Edward Terrace, recently returned from three months in the States, checked in. Dr. Jan Rolff from the Smithsonian Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, participating in a project to determine the possible astral orientation of the Karnak complex, passed through Cairo on his return from a Smithsonian-sponsored study of the Rift Valley in Ethiopia. Miss Marion B. Bailey of

the Oriental Institute in Chicago, spent several days in Cairo en route home from Chicago House in Luxor. Mr. John G. Ross, free-lance photographer from Rome, spent a fortnight photographing Egyptological objects for one of a series of Newsweek publications on historic monuments of the world.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF MEMBERS
November 14, 1970

The 1970 Annual Meeting of Members of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. was held at the Lord Simcoe Hotel in Toronto, Canada on Saturday, November 14, at 9:00 A.M. President Gustave von Grunebaum was in the chair. The Chairman called the meeting to order. The Secretary, Leon B. Poullada, reported that 31 members had registered and 91 were represented by proxy; he declared a quorum present. The proxies and listing thereof are attached to the original copy of these minutes.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Dr. von Grunebaum thanked the host of the Meeting, the University of Toronto, represented by Ronald J. Williams assisted by Donald B. Redford.

Membership

He reported the Individual Membership for 1970-71 to be 251, including 36 unpaid Members, against 249 for 1969-70. There are in 1970-71 eleven Research Supporting and seven Institutional Members.

One Research Supporting Member, the University of Pennsylvania, University Museum, changed its membership status this year from Research Supporting to Institutional.

Two Institutional Members were added, the Brooklyn Museum and the University of Washington. Twenty-five new Individual Members were elected for 1970-71 (appendix A). Eight Members cancelled membership (appendix B).

Four Members had died since the 1969 Annual Meeting (appendix C).

Editors

The President thanked Alan Schulman whose tenure as Editor of the Journal of ARCE will be concluded with Volume VIII.

He thanked Lily Brown for editing of the Newsletter, and John Dorman for submission of Newsletter copy from Cairo.

The Chairman noted that Klaus Baer will be Editor of the Journal beginning with Volume IX.

Egypt

Dr. von Grunebaum reported that the Egyptian Government has declared the Fustat area out-of-bounds for archeological purposes. He said it is to be hoped a proposed new road will not run through the excavation site.

Ford Fellowship Funds

For the first time the Ford Foundation is supporting the ARCE Fellowship program and along with the U.S. State Department, has made it possible to sponsor eight ARCE Fellows in Egypt thus far in 1970-71.

As in the past there has been willing cooperation on the part of the Egyptians with the ARCE Fellowship program.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Upon request from the chair, Dr. Ronald Williams, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the Committee's report. Nominated for the Board of Governors were:

Klaus Baer, Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago
John D. Cooney, Cleveland Museum of Art
Donald Edgar, Washington, D.C.
Richard Ettinghausen, Institute of Fine
Arts, New York University
Hans Goedicke, Johns Hopkins University
Nicholas Millet, Royal Ontario Museum
Richard Parker, Brown University
George Scanlon, Kelsey Museum,
University of Michigan
William K. Simpson, Yale University
Richard N. Verdery, McGill University
John A. Wilson, Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago
Farhat Ziadeh, University of Washington

Dr. Williams noted that because of the withdrawal of one Research Supporting Member leaving a total of eleven appointed Research Supporting Member representatives on the Board, there

could be only twelve Individual Governors elected to the Board for 1970-71.

It was moved by Dieter Mueller and seconded by William Schorger that the Nominating Committee's report be accepted. The motion was carried.

CAIRO DIRECTOR'S REPORT

John Dorman reported that the last two months in Cairo have seemed like two years, what with hijackings, the Hilton's being evacuated twice, the summit conference for Arab unity and President Nasser's death.

For 1969-70 there were eleven ARCE Fellows representing seven institutions. Ten of these were funded by the Office of Education, HEW, and one by the Smithsonian. All participated in orientation programs arranged through the Center, although UAR restrictions on travel prevented them from going far afield.

Research projects pursued with the support of the Smithsonian Institution were: the Epigraphic and Architectural Survey at Luxor; Excavation of the Early Medieval Townsite of Fustat; Maintenance of the site of Mendes; Maintenance of the site of Hierakonpolis; Research in Arabic Literature: The Drama; Copying and Photographing Materials found at Gebel Adda; and a Study of the Skeletal Collection from the Theban Tombs.

The Smithsonian requested administrative assistance for five scholars.

The lights on the bridge over the Nile were turned on for the first time in three years. Travel restrictions remain in force. The desert road is closed. The Cairo-Luxor boat route is expected to be open next year. The weather continues to be warm, sunny and extremely pleasant.

UNITED STATES DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Leon Poullada reported that the first full year of operation since the move to Princeton had been completed.

Experience of the year had shown a need for substantial reorganization and reform of operations and staffing.

Staffing

An analysis of the work-load had shown that the Princeton

office is occupied with a large amount of clerical work, substantial administrative work and a relatively small amount of executive-policy work.

During the past year the staff has completed a reorganization of files and records and adopted standard procedures, forms, etc.

Dr. Poullada recommended a new staffing pattern to the Board of Governors in May, 1970. It involved first a transfer of accounting functions from Cambridge to a commercial firm in Princeton which resulted in increased efficiency and less cost.

Secondly it was proposed to modify the roles of the Director and other staff members including Mrs. Lily Brown, Executive Secretary and Mrs. Irene Grine, Office Secretary so that staffing more nearly matches work-load.

If and when the new plan is fully implemented by the Board of Governors in 1971-72 it will result in a saving of \$4,500.00 per year in salaries.

Financial Savings for F/Y 1970

ARCE started the year in July, 1969 with an anticipated deficit of \$15,585.00, with a budget of \$54,085.00 and anticipated receipts of \$38,500.00.

The year-end financial report shows an actual deficit of \$1,984.00, the lowest deficit in the past five years. This is a substantial accomplishment produced by more efficient operations and in spite of the current period of inflation.

External Work of Office

Relations with the Cairo Center are harmonious, resulting in more efficient operations in both offices.

Relations with U.S. Government agencies continued to be excellent. The Smithsonian approved the ARCE program for 1970-71 in the amount of \$164,315.00. The Office of Education, HEW, did not finance the ARCE Fellowship program this year. However, the State Department provided \$10,000.00 for the Fellowship program, and there is a good possibility of substantial additional funds for the coming year, 1971-72.

For the first time the Ford Foundation supported ARCE Fellowships in the amount of \$30,000.00.

ARCE has applied to the Office of Education, HEW for \$149,200.00 to finance 25 Fellows for 1971-72.

In summary Dr. Poullada declared ARCE to be in much better health than a year ago.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

Donald Edgar presented the following proposed amendment to the ARCE By-Laws (the proposal had been distributed in advance to all members):

New text for Article V, Section 3 -

"Each Research Supporting Member shall be entitled to representation on the Board of Governors. Upon its election to membership the appropriate administrative officer of the Research Supporting Member may inform the Secretary of the ARCE of the name of its representative appointed to serve on the Board of Governors during its membership or until the Secretary of the ARCE is notified of his replacement. To insure the desired regular participation of each Research Supporting Member in each meeting of the Board of Governors, any such member may, when use of the proxy procedure provided in Section 11 of this article is deemed inadequate, inform the Secretary of ARCE, through its appropriate administrative officer, of its appointment of a temporary or substitute representative to any specific meeting of the Board of Governors."

William Schorger moved and M. Sadek seconded that the By-Laws be amended in accordance with the By-Laws Committee recommendations. The motion was carried.

The Chairman introduced William Kelly Simpson of Yale University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who spoke on:

ARCE: TWENTY YEARS SINCE INCORPORATION

Dr. Simpson recalled the first locations of ARCE in Boston and in the Cultural Affairs Office of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo. He mentioned some of the people and organizations which had helped ARCE in the past including John D. Barrett of the Bollingen Foundation which gave Fellowship grants and Richard Downer who once directed the Fulbright Program in Cairo.

ARCE entered a second phase with university cooperation and now may enter into a third phase.

Over sixty members of ARCE have worked on expeditions in Egypt under ARCE sponsorship. The Journal of ARCE is a renowned scholarly publication which has been edited in turn by Edward Terrace, Alan Schulman and soon to be edited by Klaus Baer.

There is much in ARCE's history in which to take pride; much remains to be done. To quote from the Incorporation charter -

"American Research Center in Egypt (is) Incorporated, for the purpose of the following: -To foster Egyptian and other Near Eastern studies and promote cordial relations among those interested in such studies in the Near East and America, and to do all things alone or in conjunction with other persons, organizations or institutions interested in such studies, proper or desirable for accomplishing the foregoing purposes whether by means of providing accommodations for students and/or maintaining a center for study in Egypt or otherwise, and in connection therewith, without limitation, to solicit and receive gifts from individuals, organizations and institutions, and to expend the principal or income thereof, or both, in carrying out the purposes of the Center by the employment of personnel, the purchase of equipment, material and supplies, the rental or purchase of real estate or otherwise; to receive by gift or acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise such real and personal property as may be appropriate to carry out the purposes of the Center; to own, operate, use, lease, mortgage and sell real estate, to invest and reinvest and use funds of the Center in securities or other property, and to exercise rights of ownership thereof,"

The charter was signed by: Edward W. Forbes, Carl T. Keller, Sterling Dow, Richard A. Parker, Frederick Foster, Wm. Stevenson Smith and Dows Dunham.

In the minutes of 20 years ago it is recorded that there were 160 members (cf. 250 in 1970).

The Chairman thanked Dr. Simpson for his review.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

It was decided after some discussion to make the list of individual members of ARCE available to any member who requests it.

The meeting was adjourned.

December 8, 1970

Attest: Leon B. Poullada
Secretary

APPENDIX A

NEW MEMBERS SINCE NOVEMBER 1969

Allen, James P.
Bohne, Frederick H.
Brown, Lily M.
Byrne, James M.
Callmer, Christian
Chrisholm, Michael L.
Deaton, John C.
Forbis, Judith L.
Goldschmidt, Arthur
Greenfield, Suzanne
Hall, Emma S.
Kempton, Joy
Moreau, Michael
Mueller, Eric
Mueller, Dieter
Newton, Colin G.
Polinger, Karen
Sadek, M.
Sauneron, M. Serge
Silverman, David P.
Smith, Marguerite
Stone, Donald K.
Swarts, Joseph W.
Weinstein, James
Willis, William H.

SPECIAL MENTION SHOULD BE MADE OF
TWO NEW INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS SINCE
THE 1969 ANNUAL MEETING

Brooklyn Museum
University of Washington

APPENDIX B

CANCELLED MEMBERS SINCE NOVEMBER
1969

Aldrich, Eleanor
Clark, Charlotte
Comstock, Mary
Echols, William
Farber, Joseph C.
Simons, Donald J.
Ray Winfield Smith
Foundation
Vermeule, Cornelius

(ADDRESS UNKNOWN) - Life Members

Mr. and Mrs. John Dimick

APPENDIX C

MEMBERS DECEASED SINCE NOVEMBER
1969

Hough, Lynn
Lapp, Paul
Sanborn, Ashton
Smith, Myron

ABSTRACTS OF SOME
OF THE PAPERS
PRESENTED AT THE 1970
ANNUAL MEETING

The University Museum's Third Season at Dra Abu el-Naga, Thebes
Lanny Bell, Philadelphia

Work again concentrated in the tombs of Nebwenenef (157) and Bekenkhons I (35), High Priests of Amun during the reign of Ramesses II (1304-1237 B.C.) Cleaning and conservation advanced hand in hand with epigraphy in Tomb 35 to establish or improve the reading of texts. A portion of lime overwash concealing scenes and inscriptions was successfully removed, and the condition of the painted plaster walls and ceiling was much improved. In sifting the fill of a shaft in the courtyard, a fragment of ebony inlay from a box belonging to Bekenkhons himself was discovered. In Tomb 157 reconstruction proceeded at the same time as the removal of debris encumbering the decorated walls and enveloping many small artifacts. Archaeological investigation of the circumstances of the deposition of the various strata of this debris was undertaken, providing glimpses of the history of the tomb's occupation and consequent deterioration. Carbon-14 samples were taken for comparison with the known historical dates of these two tomb monuments.

Ritualization in Ancient Egypt
Stanley H. Cath, M.D.

In this paper an attempt is made to describe and understand the ontogenetic development of the ritualization that can be found in any and all cultures. It becomes clear that the primary process of infantile magical thinking associated with unlimited omnipotence is often utilized by men in all societies as a common resource to confront the uncertainties of daily living, the unknown after death, and the ambivalences between unequal members of the same species. The problem of vulnerability to death, a universal threat, is focused upon as particularly conveyed to us by rituals surrounding one Pharaoh's death, as reflected in the pyramidal text of Unas. Some observations are made on the problems of transmission of culture through generations, including our own.

New Materials of Early Islamic Painting in Egypt
Ernst J. Grube

Our knowledge of Islamic painting is largely based on illustrations surviving in manuscript. Very little has come down to us of the monumental wall paintings that decorated the palaces

and public buildings, and probably the majority of private buildings, throughout the history of Muslim civilization, and the little that has actually survived is generally in poor and fragmentary condition. The few known examples of wall painting do, however, indicate that both monumental wall painting and manuscript painting on a small scale seem to have followed identical iconographic and stylistic principles. The surviving examples of book painting have therefore come to be recognized as fairly accurate reflections of monumental painting, compensating in part for the loss of wall painting in Islam. Manuscript paintings or painting on a small scale on paper, sketches and drawings discovered in albums in libraries both in the East and the West, have added considerably to the general body of material which serves to document lost forms of painting, not only on the monumental scale but also in other media equally subject to destruction: painting on pottery, ivory, glass. It is therefore of the greatest interest not only in its own right but also because of its documentary value.

Little manuscript painting has survived from the first centuries of Islam. But fragments of paintings or drawings often on small pieces of paper, both with and without accompanying texts, have been found in Egypt since the middle of the 19th century, and even though their significance for both the history of book painting and as documents was recognized, very few of them have ever been published. It was with this in mind that the writer presented some unpublished or little-known paintings of this kind at the symposium organized in connection with the millenary celebration of the city of Cairo in that city in the spring of 1969, proposing a systematic collection of these paintings and a publication of a corpus. Several colleagues in Cairo who had been working on similar material and publishing some of it agreed to collaborate with the writer to produce such a corpus. This paper will basically report on the present stand of our knowledge concerning these paintings from Egypt and it will present a number of new pieces. An attempt will be made to date some of the pieces more accurately than has been possible so far and to interpret the significance of some of them for the understanding of early Islamic painting in Egypt, especially in its relation to pre-Islamic tradition.

A Radiographic Study of The Mummy Collection From
the Theban Tombs of the New Kingdom Period
(1570 - 1080 B.C.)
James E. Harris

The 1970 Expedition examined the collection of mummies stored in an old tomb behind the Department of Antiquities

Rest House overlooking Deir-el-Nahari in March of 1970. The purpose of the project was to locate, identify, and study this sample by radiographic cephalometry, medical radiology, anthropometrics, and photography. It was hoped that this sample would provide more insight into the considerable craniofacial variations observed in the collection of New Kingdom Royal Mummies at the Cairo museum. Comparisons of the biologic heterogeneity and the homogeneity within and between these two samples will be discussed.

The Objectives of Egyptian Expeditions to the Sinai
Dieter Mueller

The inscriptions from the Wadi Maghara and Serabit el Khadim indicate that the import of turquoise was the main purpose of the Egyptian expeditions to the Sinai. But the Sinai was also one of Egypt's main sources for copper, and their silence about this is somewhat surprising, because the archaeological evidence shows that copper was mined and smelted in substantial quantities in the vicinity of these turquoise mines.

The activities of the expeditions are rarely described in detail. Normally, their objectives are only briefly alluded to in a stereotyped formula beginning with r in.t "in order to bring". Similar phrases occur in biographical inscriptions, and in the records from quarries. They state the general purpose of the operation as a whole, and do not indicate the specific task allotted to any individual: In the Wadi Hammamat, "to bring monuments for His Majesty" may either refer to the quarrying of stone, or to its transport, which was in different hands. Alternatively, they may include a variety of tasks, such as the building of ships to carry alabaster from Hatnub to the capital.

The Sinai inscriptions employ formulas like "to bring what His Majesty desired of the produce of the Divine Lands, turquoise of quantity untold". That this includes other objects besides turquoise, is shown by lists where lapis lazuli, malachite, feldspar etc. are mentioned. The most frequently used term is c.t sps.t "precious mineral", which comprises a wide variety of materials, ranging from gold to ebony. In at least one instance, this term is replaced by "turquoise and copper".

Therefore, it seems likely that their objectives included both the mining of turquoise, and the import of copper. The prominence of the turquoise may have its explanation in the different processes involved: The turquoise was mined by the Egyptians themselves, while the copper was worked by natives from the Sinai peninsula.

Progress Report on a Study of the 23rd. Dynasty Reliefs
and Inscriptions in the Temple of Osiris,
Lord of Eternity, at Karnak
Donald B. Redford, Toronto

The 23rd Dyn. section of the small shrine of Osiris Hk³Dt in east Karnak was the object of study of an expedition sponsored by the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities and the University of Toronto, and financed by the Canada Council for the Arts and Sciences. The first season of epigraphic work occupied the months of May and June of this year, and approximately half of the reliefs were drawn to scale while all were photographed both in colour and B & W. It was possible to improve several dubious readings, accepted heretofore, as well as bring to light a number of faint texts which had apparently escaped earlier investigators. In addition to this, fragments of text remaining from Legrain's time or the Department's excavations in 1950-51 were copied and photographed in the environs of the building.

Abydos North Offering Chapels
William Kelly Simpson

During the 12th and 13th Dynasties Egyptian officials erected offering chapels at Abydos in an area described in the inscriptions by several terms and located today against the outer corner of the great Osiris enclosure along its west wall at the northern end. It is not entirely clear whether these chapels were solely in the nature of cenotaphs or whether some of them had associated burials. An examination of the stelae, offering tables, and statuettes from work carried out at the area from the early 1800's on makes it possible to group the objects from a number of chapels. To date I have established some 69 groups, each one presumably representing chapels from which more than one object survives. A discussion of some of these chapels will be attempted. This is a project report on an undertaking previously presented in a paper at the Berkeley meeting of the ARCE in 1969.

مركز البحوث والآثار بالقاهرة